

and, was announced on the 15th inst. but as the conditions, as construed by the council here, are ruinous and believed to be unwarranted, very considerable importations have been made; and indeed if merchants were disposed to import, the limited plan of introduction, (which is through one gate by one set of waggons and scales) would defeat them and would require at least 2 years to bring in all the property, declared, in Holstein.

"The difference in the construction of the enclosed paper, is this: The article of coffee, for example—The merchants contend that for 157 Kilogrammes brought in, 57 ought to be taken for the duties agreeably to the text of it. Thus 100 Kilogrammes would remain to the owner. But the Council exacts the payment of 57 Kilogrammes out of every 100 brought in, which leaves only 43 to the owner.

"Between the payment in kind and in money, according to the Council's interpretation, there is very little difference.—In case of payment in kind, estimating Coffee to cost 10½ in Holstein, the price in Hamburg will be

Banco 27½
And in case of payment in cash 28½
The result of the merchant's construction 17½

"The words, that 57 Kilogrammes shall be paid for the quintal metrique in lieu of money are clearly in favor of the merchants, but the other side has the power and do as they please. Yesterday a remonstrance was prepared by the merchants, for the Emperor, but their fears will very probably not permit them to send it as has been the fate of former ones. I cannot hope for any change in the payment in kind so long as the Director of Douanes here, is against it, as his opinion has more influence with the Emperor than all Hamburg, and to pay in cash is impracticable as also less advantageous.

"At present no sales are made, owing to the scarcity of money and the unsteadiness of the times. I am desirous to sell deliverable at Eckenforde, when a saving price including the advantage of exchange, can be obtained, which I hope may be accomplished before a great while, unless the United States have a direct trade with France, which I cannot expect.—The course on London is at present 24 a 24 2-6.—Thus 10 for the £. and about 45 per cent. on remittance," would close this unfortunate, troublesome business.

"P. S. Last night's Russian post brought an account of the publication of a new Tariff, on the 3d inst. It imposes a duty of 20 roubles per pond on coffee—7 on sugar per pond (raw) and prohibits the importation of refined sugar, manufactures, &c. &c. and confines importations to the principal ports of the Empire. To take place on the 11th inst. old style, without a retrospective operation. Property about continues under sequester, but will (American) be released after the 11th, subject to the duties, for which purpose the discharge was arrested. It is to be understood that this is an opinion."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A MISTAKE!

The American politicians in England, and the English politicians in America, have run into an error on the subject of the *Orders in Council*. They take it for granted that if France has not repealed her Edicts, there is no obligation on Great Britain to rescind her Orders; as if the Orders themselves, without any reference to France, were not a violent outrage on neutral rights! And all they attempt to prove is, that the French Emperor has not revoked his decrees; and that, they allege, justifies the continuance of the Orders in Council. If John is a rogue, and James proves it on him, John's friends exculpate him by proving Nick a rogue too. Such is the logic of the federal leaders!

The truth is this:—The United States all along protested against the infraction of their neutral rights by the nations at war; but they were not so silly as to go a crusading against the whole world. They, nevertheless, always declared, if there were but one enemy, they would actively assert their rights against that one. In this policy and spirit, the act of May 1810, was passed; presenting to Great Britain and to France an equal opportunity of escaping from the alternative of being the one nation against which the U. States would actively direct their energies.—France seized the occasion, abandoned her edicts as far as they affected real American commerce; and as the United States had uniformly decided they would, (the offender being single,) the President and Congress commenced an active resistance, by a system of non-intercourse, against the Orders in Council; Great Britain refusing the invitation held out in the month of May, 1810.—But Great Britain insists that France has not done enough; and that until the Emperor does us more right, his Britannic majesty will do us more wrong. This may be kind; and it is certainly cunning; for, after having got our own right from France, if we push the point further it must be to gain something that is beneficial to England. This something, is the introduction of British manufactures into France in American vessels; and this is the actual state of the question. Thus it is that Great Britain sets a price upon justice; and turns her maritime outrages into merchantable commodity! We thank God that we have a President too enlightened, a Congress too firm, and a yeomanry too virtuous, to permit this nation to turn factor in so shameful a traffic. If our friendship and a free commercial intercourse with the United States, under the law of neutrality, be not sufficient to impel Great Britain to respect the rights of neutrals, in our behalf, there would be no safety for us in offering, to a government so unprincipled, any further inducement.

We understand, from unquestionable authority, that Andrew Ellcott, Esq. of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has been appointed commissioner, to determine the boundary between the states of Georgia & N. Carolina. Alexandria paper.

Communication in the Baltimore Wrig.

Messrs. Irvine and Barnes, Some curiosity having been excited relative to the true cause of Luther Martin's suspension from practice by Judge Nicholson, I have taken the liberty of sending you a statement of all the circumstances that took place in court previous to the sentence, on the correctness and fidelity of which, from my having been in court during the whole time, you may rely with cer-

The case for trial on Monday was a suit between Kenner and Henderson, of N. Orleans, and J. Kennedy and Cox, of J. Sherlock of Baltimore. In a particular stage of the trial, it became necessary for one of the parties to prove that Mr. Sherlock was interested in some shipments made by Kennedy & Cox, and for this purpose, a gentleman (Mr. Young) was summoned and sworn. From the commencement of the examination Mr. Martin appeared determined to treat the witness with insulting and offensive rudeness, and the manner in which he asked him the most trifling questions strengthened this idea. Once or twice the court reminded him of the necessity there was for his behaving with politeness; the 1st time at the request of Mr. Purviance, and afterwards without its interposition being asked by any one; but all without effect.—Mr. Martin persevered in interrogating the witness in the same boisterous and disagreeable manner he began with.—When the cross-examination commenced, Mr. Martin as well as I can recollect, several times interrupted the opposite lawyers without his misconduct being noticed; at length the following words passed between the opposite parties and the court.

Mr. Dorsey.—(to the witness.) At the time Kennedy and Cox were purchasing the cotton, was Mr. Sherlock interested?

Mr. Martin here turned round in a very contemptuous and rough manner, and interrupting Mr. Dorsey exclaimed aloud, "Yet, let us hear what he will say to that?"

Mr. Dorsey. If you interrupt me, so often, Mr. Martin, I cannot go on with my examination.

Court. Mr. Martin, your conduct has been during the whole morning, and particularly toward this witness highly indecent and improper, and I am necessitated to inform you that you must behave in a different manner.

Mr. Martin. I shall endeavor to do so, sir.

Court. You shall do so, sir.

Mr. Martin. I will behave as well as I can if you will give me a Horn Book to go by!

Court. You are suspended from practising in this court from this day for twelve months.

Mr. Martin. Then I am to leave this cause I suppose.

Court. The Court will indulge you with the liberty of conducting this case, sir.

This is nearly as I can recollect it a correct account of the affair. Mr. Martin's conduct for some time past had been insufferable; and I am led to imagine that his being suspended for so long a time was owing to the recollection of a variety of other insults cast upon the court by Mr. Martin, at different times. I leave every one to make his own comments.

VERITAS.

The Editor of the New York Evening Post has retracted his insinuation that Mr. D. B. Warden had been connected with the sale of French trading licences, which he acknowledges to have been altogether incorrect.

CINCINNATI, March 30. On Wednesday evening, one Nash, confined in a jail in this town, on a charge of Forgery, nearly effected his escape by dressing himself in the clothes of his wife who had paid him a visit.

Yesterday evening was committed to the same prison, John Hart, of North Bend, a magistrate of Miami township, on a charge of having burnt the house of John C. Symmes Esq. in the same township.

LOWER CANADA.

Extract of a late speech of the Governor of Lower Canada at the prorogation of the Legislature.

"Upon the state of our public affairs, the difficulty of communication with Europe has, this winter, appeared to be greater than usual, probably owing to the impediments thrown in the way of American commerce, by the acts of their government. I have therefore little to communicate. The feelings, which would otherwise have attended the death of an amiable Princess, were almost lost, in the contemplation of an afflicting calamity, by which that event was followed, in the alarming disposition of our revered sovereign. Let us place our confidence in the mercy of God, and trust that he will, in his gracious dispensation, realize those hopes, that are held out to us, by the late accounts we have received, of his being speedily restored in health to his grateful people.

"It is scarcely necessary that I should observe upon a new act of non-intercourse or non-importation, with respect to G. B. which has passed in the American Congress. By what I can understand, the best of their lawyers are divided in their opinions of its operation. With us, however, I fear, there can be no difference of sentiment as to its being a branch of that system of partial & irritating policy, which has so long marked their public proceedings towards us. The bill which you have so wisely passed, for preventing the nefarious traffic that has been but too long carried on, in the forgery of their bank notes, will at least prove, that you have not suffered any sentiment of resentment to weigh against those principles of liberal justice with which you are at all times animated towards them."

NEW-YORK, April 20.

The U. S. frigate President, Commodore Rodgers, sailed from this port yesterday morning on a cruise to the southward; but came to an anchor at Staten Island, the wind being ahead.

The U. S. brig of war Argus, capt. Lawrence, sailed from this port yesterday afternoon for Annapolis.

By the arrival, at Philadelphia, of the Brig Betsey, S. Miller, in 35 days from Carthagen from which she sailed the 6th of March, the Philadelphia papers inform us that a total revolution was effected there on the 8th of February without bloodshed, in favor of the Independents, which stagnated business for three days, and that a number of the most influential characters, attached to the old government, had been imprisoned by order of the new Junta.

MANCHESTER T. COMPANY.—The subscriber wishes to purchase for the use of the Manchester T. Company, a stout work MULE, for which a liberal price will be allowed in cash.

JESSE MIMS, Superintendent.

April 26. 2w

JAMES LANG, TAYLOR.—Has commenced business in the house of Mr. Solomon Marx's, directly opposite Mr. H. Tompkins, where he hopes for a ready application to merit a share of public patronage.

April 26. w5w

A SILVER WATCH FOUND!

Apply at this Office.

April 26. 5

The Enquirer.

RICHMOND, APRIL 26, 1811.

THE CABINET.

We have no disposition to wound the feelings of any one.—We would cherish that harmonious good will, which is so essential to the union of the republicans—yet at the same time, we stand on our defence. If the war be waged, by an arm that is worthy to wield the sword, we will fight to the last ditch. When the exterminating war-hoop has been set up; when it has not only been proclaimed from the house-tops that there is a breach between Mr. Madison & Mr. Smith, but from the tone & reasons assumed, there is too much cause to think that the sword is never to be sheathed on the one side at least—and when these are believed not to have been the reasons, which have really led to this assumed rupture; will Mr. Smith complain, that other clues are given which may not be so agreeable to his feelings?

It is with sincere regret, besides, that we would wound his feelings, &c. for reasons, which it is unnecessary for us to state.—We have one lobe of our brain for our own use—& the other is for the public.—All that is material for them to hear, shall be fairly & unequivocally stated—without any other bounds than those of truth & principle.—Is it neither fit nor honorable for us to transcend these limits?

An idea has gone forth, that Albert Gallatin was the cause of Mr. Smith's retirement.—We do not believe it. Mr. S. is himself the cause of it.

Not, because his projects of measures had been different from those of the President; nor his views of men had been various; but because, his acquisitions were not of that scope and character, which qualify a man for a Secretary of State.

Next to the President, the Secretary of State is the most important officer under the government. The great breaches of the laws of the U. S. come within the sphere of his duty.—The whole range of our Foreign concerns is under his eye—the most important, which belong to the U. S.—& those which have by far a much greater effect than any other cause on the interests of the Union, as well as on our internal divisions. Since the peace of '83, they have mingled in some shape or other, in almost all our interests and feelings—within the last four years, what has more disturbed our country than the French and British Edicts? The Embargo—the Non-Intercourse—the Commercial restrictive system have sprung out of them. Like the Locusts of Egypt, they have crept to our fire-sides and into our bread troughs.—They have filled the halls of Congress with debate, and furnished every spouting club and social circle with the most eager topics of discussion.—Yet, these are the concerns which peculiarly belong to the Secretary of State. They are under his eye—it is his head, which must embrace the whole.

He must not only have a clear head—but he must have made these things his study. He must have cast his eye over the map of the world. He must have grasped not only the great rights, but the peculiar interests of his own country. He must have studied these rights in the laws and usages of nations—He must be versed in the wiles & subtleties of those diplomatic Spiders, with whom he may come in contact; not that he may entrap them, but that he may not be entangled by their artifices. He must not only be acquainted with the rights of his country, but he must know how to maintain them by his pen. A single phrase in his despatches may be big with consequences. A single word might put the rights & honor of the nation at stake.

Is Mr. R. Smith, a man of this description?

His pursuits had been in a different line from these things.—He had been at the bar—he had been at the head of the Navy—but never, in the diplomatic line.—But there is an aptitude in certain men for certain things, which grasps a great deal in a short space of time, and supplies by its own facilities, the want of experience. Did Mr. S. possess this propensity? Time proves that he did not.

It is unnecessary to go back to the causes of his appointment—indeed, it is one of those tissues of events, which it is not so very easy to unravel. But we all of us recollect the doubts, which were at that time expressed, about the competency of Mr. S. for that appointment.

The letters to Mr. Jackson, however, appeared—they were written with ability and they were signed by Mr. Smith. Some thought, that they were from his pen—but most persons were of opinion, that they bore the stamp of the President.—We suggested our doubts to an able statesman—he said "they were from the pen of Mr. Smith."

But was he not mistaken?—Is it a fact that all the letters addressed to Jackson & that all others of a most important and vital character, were written by the then Secretary of State?—To our best belief, they were not—but on the other hand, we have the best reasons to believe that they flowed from the mind of the President.

"And pray, sir, whence do you derive your information?" May it please your worship, this is one of those matters, which we keep in our own side of the brain—but to wipe off all suspicion from those who do not deserve it, we say, from no one who is in the government, or is the enemy of Mr. Smith.—Further than that the Deponent saith not."

At this point we stop—for if the President of the U. S. has to discharge not only those duties which belong to himself, but those which appertain to the Secretary of State—the labor is too great—the relief too small—and it is time to cast the Cabinet anew.

And why shall we seek for the causes of this measure, in the influence of Mr. Gallatin? It is a rule with the poets—*Nec Deus interist, nisi dignus vindice nodus*—In plain English, Never call in a supernatural cause, unless the knot is too difficult to be cut without it.—And it is one of the rules of Philo-sophizing by Bacon, Never to call in any other causes to explain a phenomenon, but what are true and sufficient to explain it.—Now, if Mr. Smith be sufficient to solve the riddle himself, why subjoin Mr. Gallatin to do it?

It is true, that Mr. G. has no good-will towards Mr. S.—and some little turn for the Diplomatique, as his negotiation with Mr. Erskine proves; but it is neither malignity nor intrigue which has wrought this effect.

We repeat it, these ideas are forced from us—but when it has been avowed, that Mr.

Madison and Mr. Smith are at issue, and that we must take sides between them, it is impossible to be silent. And still further, when an attempt is made to annihilate Mr. M. as President, by sinking him into the mere mouth-piece of Mr. G. it becomes us to speak what we believe to be the language of Truth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

RICHMOND, April 23d, 1811.

SIR, Much as I court the shade, I find myself compelled to appear a moment before the public.

Several persons imagine that I am the author of the O. Bachelor. I most solemnly assure them that I deserve not that honor.

Other persons officiously insinuate that I take pains to pass for the author of the essays under that name. I most solemnly assure them that neither my heart nor my head deserves that stigma.

Two pieces, under the signature of *Love-truth*, in which there is nothing to raise a blush, and very little to gratify vanity, constitute the sum total of my tributary labors. A feeble accession to a stream so noble and so copious.—I have said so to the *Alphazilla* of literature, and said no more.—Had not I feared to be obtrusive, and to break the original plan of the real author, I should have availed myself of his polite indulgence, to diffuse, under his auspices, some truths which I deem useful.

I know Dr. Cecil; and to say that I know him, necessarily implies that he possesses my esteem, my respect, my affection.—It is my sincere belief, that Virginia will rank him among her benefactors.

Allow me an additional remark. There is only one trait in the Old Bachelor, which seems to me inconsistent with the ensemble of his manly and dignified figure.—In the eyes of the mortalist society should consist solely of two shades—the good, and the bad. Intermediate shades of character, I mean, such as are merely ridiculous, scarcely deserve any other sentiment but a philosophical pity. It was not by displaying his usefulness, acquired his celebrity—it was by destroying monsters. To Dr. Cecil, belongs the task of crushing vice; feeble hands may task ridicule.

Hoping that this communication will remove the charge of pretensions, which, if entertained, would be no less silly than immoral, on my part, I remain, very respectfully,

Mr. Editor,

Your obt. humb. serv't.

L. H. GIRARDIN.

The Inhabitants of Norfolk, had a meeting on the 18th, and came to certain resolutions unanimously.—These were, to lay a petition before the next Assembly for the institution of a Bank under the name of the Bank of Norfolk; to open subscriptions on the 2d Monday in Nov. for a Capital Stock of \$1,000,000 in shares of \$100 each, at Norfolk for 4000 shares, Richmond 2000, Petersburg 1500, Fredericksburg 1000, Winchester 500, Staunton 500, and Lynchburg 500, under the care of certain named Superintendents; and as soon as 4000 shares are subscribed, the Superintendents at Norfolk to call a meeting of the Stockholders, with a view of electing a committee of 19, who are to lay the petition before the Assembly and make the necessary arrangements for carrying the objects of this Association into effect.—For success, the Union, liberality and justice of the Legislature to encourage the inland Navigation of that section of the country, "to promote ship building and manufactures, and to sustain the Commerce of the State generally."

Let us catch a hint!—Mr. Brougham has introduced a bill into the H. of Commons, to put a stop to the smuggling of Slaves in Africa. This infamous contraband is now principally carried on by vessels, which purport to clear out for Africa on a lawful voyage for ivory and wood. Much of it is conducted under the Spanish, Portuguese & American flag.—These breaches of the law are principally seen in the conquered colonies of Demara, Surinam & Essequibo.—Mr. B. does as the justice to say, that we are "perfectly well disposed to take every measure for the suppression of the trade."—The new bill proposes to prevent it, by either by transportation for not more than 14 years, or by confinement to hard labour for not less than two.

A letter from New-York, says, that a Vessel has arrived from Lisbon as late as the 15th March, and states, as a Report there, that Mr. Wellington had cut off the right wing of the French army.—It is likely that this report is but the mere echo of some skirmish, of which we had previous accounts.

FOR CONGRESS.

John Taliaferro (says a Correspondent) will go to Westmoreland, which is the last county in the District, with a majority of 280 odd votes, over Hungerford.—Westmoreland votes only about 300—Taliaferro will get 60—so that he must be elected."

"No doubt can be entertained (says the Lynchburg Star) of Matthew Clay's election. In Pittsylvania he got a majority of 315 over his competitor Parson Carr. Halifax election, the last in the district, takes place" on the 22d.

In Pendleton, for McCoy 269, Blackburn 71—in Hardy, for McC. 63, B. 227—in Bath, McC. 100, B. 173—Present majority for B. 39.—The Staunton "Spirit of the Press" says—"We are authorised to state, that the election in Bath was conducted in a war like style, unbefitting the decorum of decency, which accounts for the majority gained."

Massachusetts.—For Gerry, 41,136; for Gore, 38,891.

Republican Gain in 405 towns, 253!

Mr. J. Lewis is re-elected.

There is no doubt of Mr. J. Randolph's election.—In P. Edward, he had a large majority—but in Cumberland, the last county in the district, with all his exertions he could not get, we are told, more than about 28 majority over Eppes.—Mr. R. may profit by the lesson he has received. The near prospect of a death-bed sometimes works wonders.

Mr. Randolph abuses the printers for abusing him—let him exorcise the evil spirits from his own bosom, and he may expect some mercy from the Printers' Devils.

"We have collected all, that we could glean, from the last account from France—what are the grounds of the Emperor's conduct, we know not—but it is dark & lowering.—"It is hoped," says a federal paper, that as soon as the news of our non-intercourse is put in force, he will release our vessels and comply with his engagements."

ELECTION NEWS.

The Boston Patriot gives the returns of votes for governor of Massachusetts, from 380 towns, for Gerry, 39,813; for Gore 38,225, leaving a republican majority of 1490 votes and a republican gain of 168 votes since last year. The republican can gain of Langdon over Smith for ver-

nor of New-Hampshire as far as received is 1536.

It will be recollected that the republicans of Connecticut, not sufficiently strong to carry a candidate of their own for governor, have made an entering wedge of Roger Griswold, to split and destroy the political influence of the intolerant clergy who have so long governed that state; the Connecticut Mirror gives us the returns from 104 towns, for Griswold 9005, for Treadwell (the candidate of the priesthood) 7875 and 515 scattering votes, giving Griswold a majority of 715 votes of the whole number taken and a majority of 1130 over Treadwell; the Mirror states that there are but 15 more towns to be heard from, consequently we are inclined to think that Griswold mounts the gubernatorial chair to the discomfiture of Dwight and his persecuting myrmidons.

The Federal Editors of Boston have been feasting with the expectation that there would be no choice of Senators in the Districts of Lincoln and Kennebeck, except one from the former. The Patriot, however, assures us that the Democratic ticket has carried in Kennebeck by a majority of 6000 and in Lincoln by a majority of 1000.

DELEGATES, to the Next General Assembly.

Pittsylvania—Thomas H. Wooding,* Daniel Coleman.

Norfolk County—William Holt, John Hodges.*

Southampton—Griffin Smith, Benjamin Blunt.

Rockingham—Archibald Rutherford, Wm. Bryan.

Hardy—James Machir, Christian Simon.

Amherst—Thomas Moore,* W. Armistead.

Fiveanna—Allen Barnard, Barret G. Payne.*

* New Member.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. John D. Blair, Mr. Jesse H. Turner, to Miss HARRIET BURR.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, April 23d, 1811.

THE following advice was adopted by the Council of State, for the Commonwealth of Virginia, on Tuesday the 23d April.

IN COUNCIL, 23d April, 1811.

The Lieutenant Governor laid before the board a letter from Philip Norborne Nicholas, the Attorney General of the State, containing his opinion, "that bonds & recognizances which are to be taken in this State under a Governor's appointment, ought to be taken to George Wm. Smith, Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth of Va. & to his successors in the office of Governor,"—which said letter is in reply to the application made to him pursuant to an advice of Council of the 18th inst. for his opinion as to the manner in which bonds & recognizances, required by law to be given to the Governor & his successors, should be taken under the existing state of the Executive.—Upon consideration whereof, it is advised that, until the appointment of a Governor by the Legislature, all such bonds & recognizances shall be given, "to George Wm. Smith, Lieut. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, now exercising the functions of Governor—and to his successors in the office of Governor,"—that information of this advice be forthwith transmitted to all the courts of this Commonwealth & to all public officers and others who may have occasion to take or exact such bonds and recognizances; and that a copy be published three times in each of the newspapers printed in the City of Richmond.

A true copy from the Journal of the Council of State.

JOHN W. PLEASANTS, A. C. C.

April 26. 3t

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOOD MERCHANTS.—A young man who flatters himself in possessing a pretty general knowledge of the dry good business, and who is qualified to assist in keeping a Set of Books by double entry, would be glad to engage with any gentleman in that line. Any communication addressed to A. B. left at the Office of the Enquirer, will be respectfully attended to.

April 26. 1t

ON Wednesday the 1st May next: Will be sold, to the highest bidder, before the new due office of Foster & Satchell, the following property belonging to the estate of John Taylor dec'd.—A negro man who is an excellent cooper, smith & blacksmith, and 1700 bushels of coal, delivered at Rock its from the yard of Hancock & Co. Terms of sale—a bond with approved security at 10 days.

JOHN FOSTER, Administrator.

April 26. tds

RICHMOND.—For a short time to be seen, & for Sale, at a low price, at Col. John Bay's lower tenement, an elegant, rare and beautiful collection of near 500 different subjects of Mythology, Allegories, History, Fancy, Land & Sea views—in Black and in Colors. Admittance each day 25 cents. Purchasers for two dollars worth, shall have the admittance accounted for.—Purchasers for 500 dollars worth, or upwards, shall have a suitable discount.

April 26. 4t

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, from the plantation of the Subscriber, adjoining the town of New Castle, about two months ago, a likely black negro woman, named Martha or Matty, aged about 30, tall, and of rather a dejected countenance. She was lately brought from Norfolk, where she had been the property of a Mrs. Gibbons, now deceased, at which place, or in Gloucester or Essex, I expect she is harbored, or perhaps at Rocketts or in Richmond.

Whoever will lodge the above Woman in jail, or deliver her to Mr. Thomas Gayle my Manager at the plantation aforesaid, shall receive the above reward, together with reasonable expenses.

Richmond, April 26. S. ROANE.

w4w

HYGEIAN FOUNTAINS and Richmond

Mineral Water Warehouse, at the Reservoir, Capitol Hill.

The Public are respectfully informed that they may now be supplied with the celebrated Artney Mineral Waters, either from the fountain or in Bottles.

The Water will also be delivered at the Store of Messrs. Vail & Rogers, (Main-street, nearly opposite the Bell Tavern) with whom the proprietor of the original Establishment has formed a Connection, and who will conduct the Branch extended to this City under the firm of Cohen & Co.

N. B. For the accommodation of Ladies, (who may honor the fountains with their visits) a separate apartment is appropriated, the entrance to which is at the North East corner of the Building.

The strictest attention will be paid to all orders they may be favored with, either for home consumption or exportation.

Richmond, April 26. ep1mwif

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,